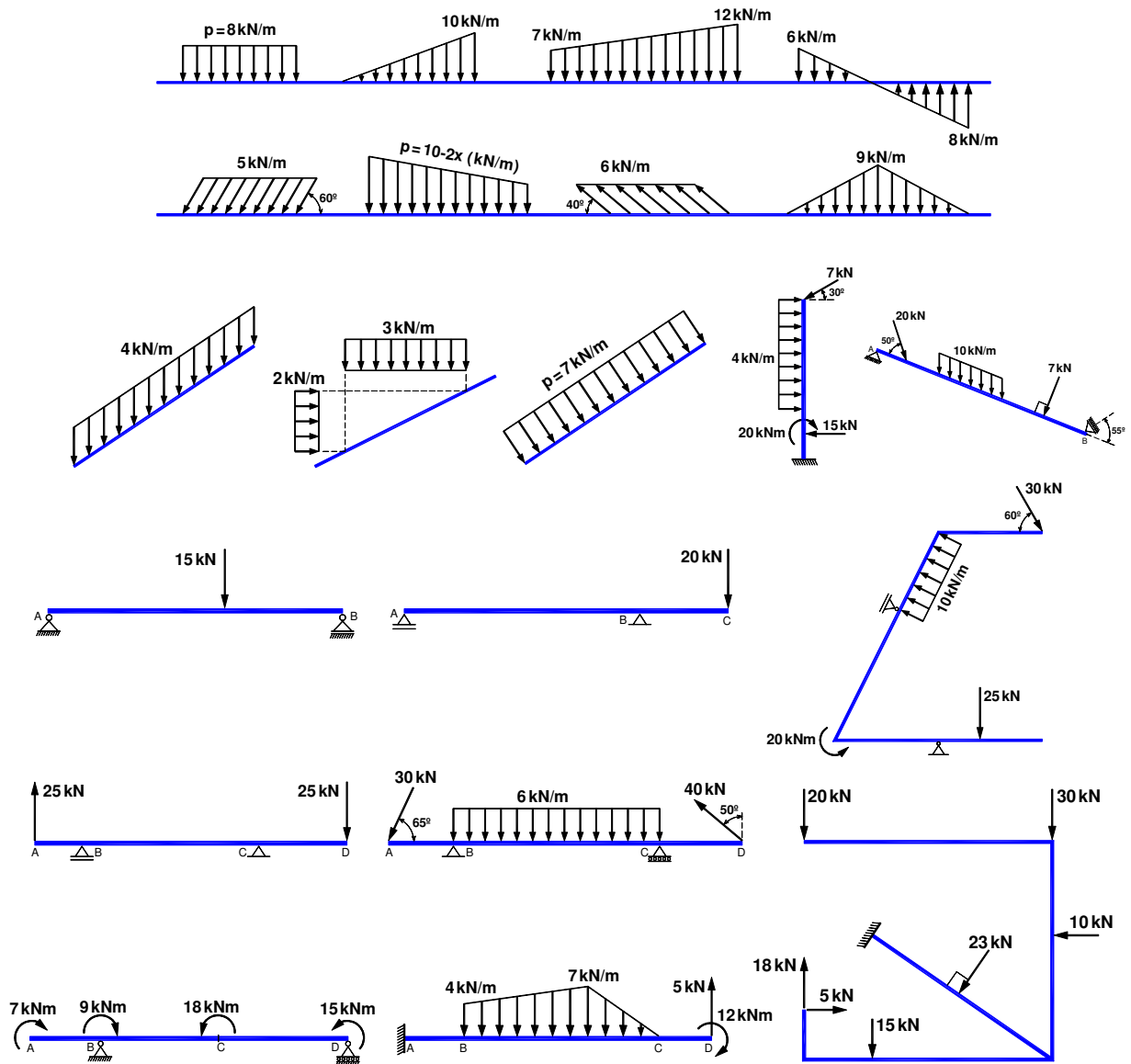


LICENCIATURA EM ENGENHARIA CIVIL

ESTÁTICA



ESTÁTICA DO CORPO RÍGIDO

EQUILÍBRIO DE CORPOS RÍGIDOS

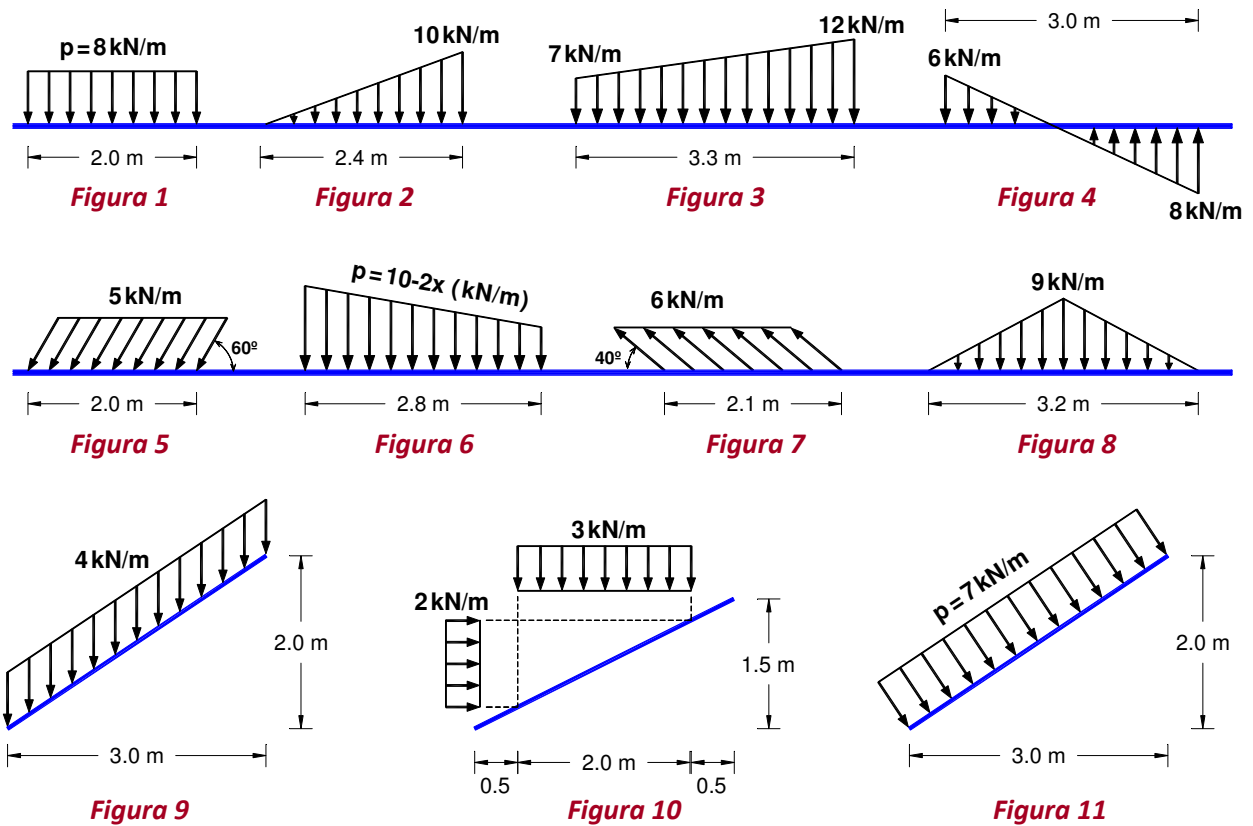
CÁLCULO DE REAÇÕES

EXERCÍCIOS PROPOSTOS E RESOLVIDOS

ISABEL ALVIM TELES

EXERCÍCIO 1

Substitua os carregamentos das figuras por forças resultantes equivalentes no cálculo do equilíbrio de corpos rígidos.



RESOLUÇÃO

Figura 1

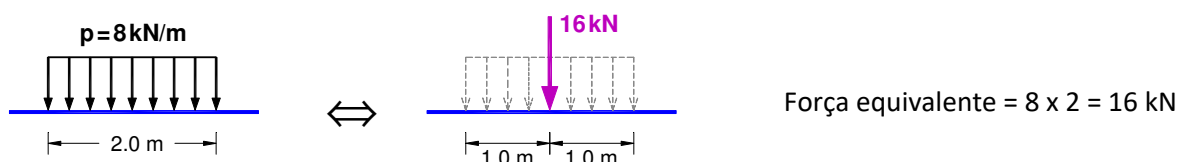


Figura 2

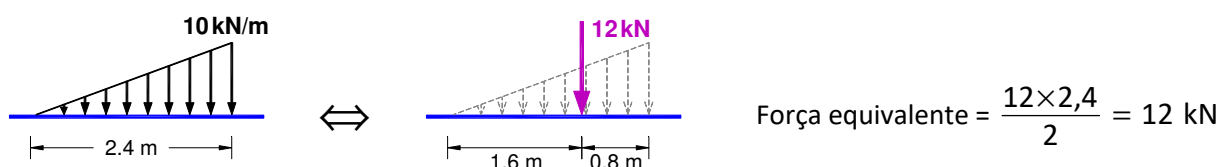
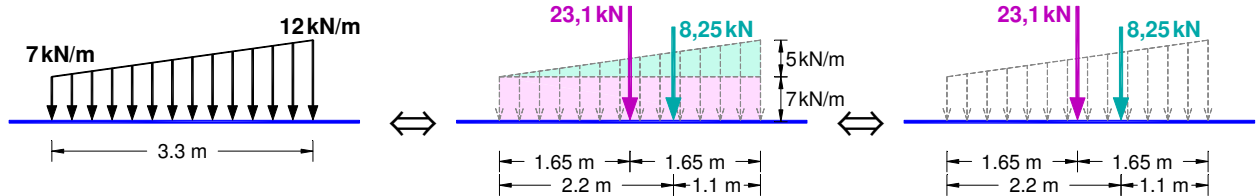


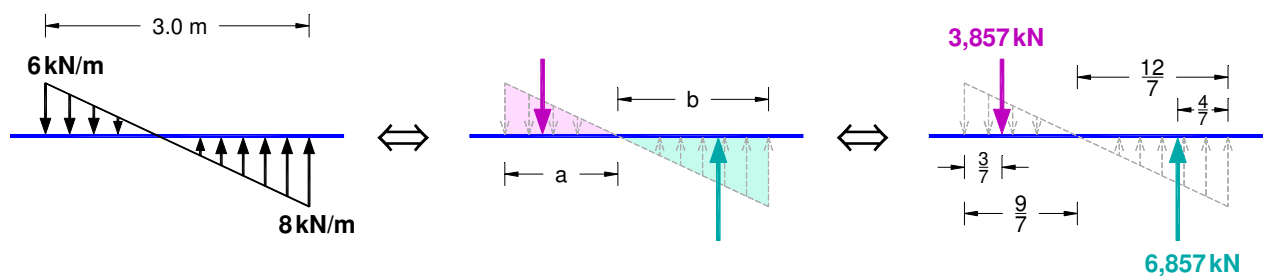
Figura 3



Carga uniforme retangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $7 \times 3,3 = 23,1$ kN

Carga triangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{5 \times 3,3}{2} = 8,25$ kN

Figura 4

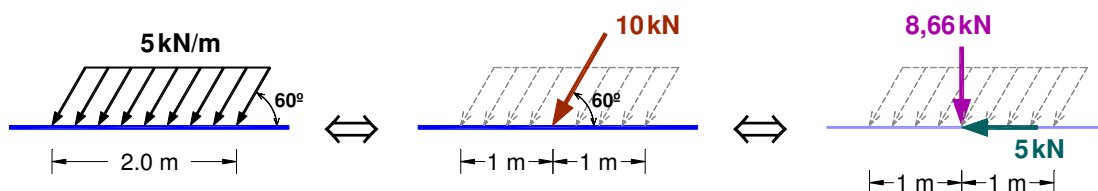


$$\begin{cases} \frac{6}{a} = \frac{8}{b} \\ a + b = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{9}{7} \\ b = \frac{12}{7} \end{cases}$$

Carga triangular da esquerda $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{7} \times 6 = 3,857$ kN $\downarrow$

Carga triangular da direita $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12}{7} \times 8 = 6,857$ kN $\uparrow$

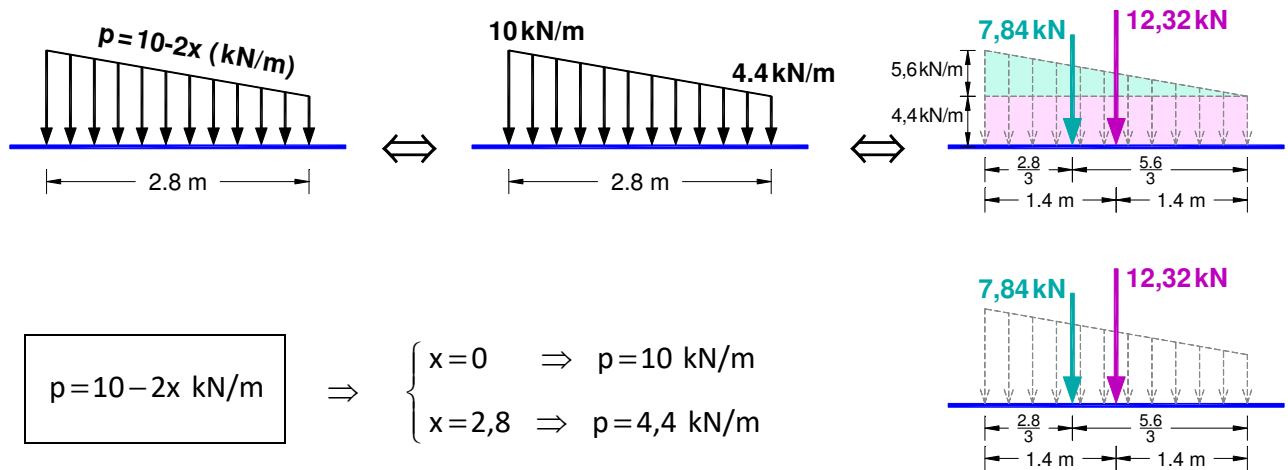
Figura 5



Força equivalente = $5 \times 2 = 10$ kN

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 10 \cos 60^\circ \\ F_y = 10 \sin 60^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = 5 \text{ kN} \\ F_y = 8,66 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$$

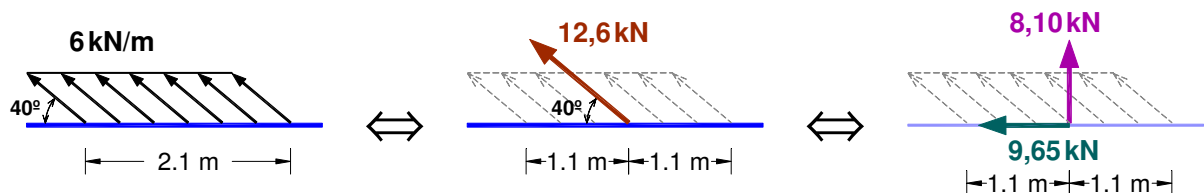
Figura 6



Carga uniforme retangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $4,4 \times 2,8 = 12,32 \text{ kN}$

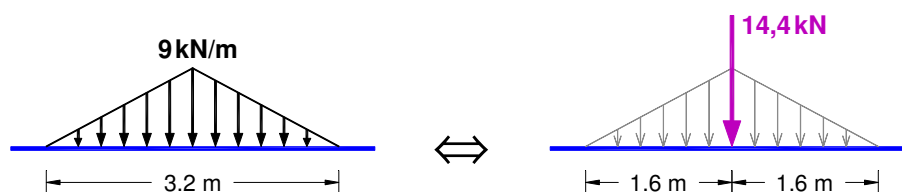
Carga triangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{5,6 \times 2,8}{2} = 7,84 \text{ kN}$

Figura 7



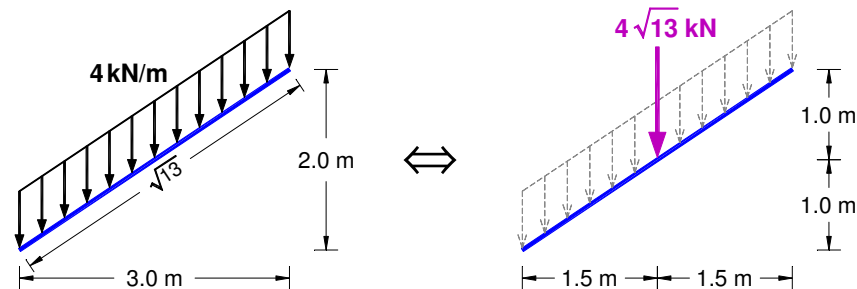
$$\begin{cases} F_x = 12,6 \cos 40^\circ \\ F_y = 12,6 \sin 40^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = 9,65 \text{ kN} \\ F_y = 8,10 \text{ kN} \end{cases}$$

Figura 8



$$\text{Força equivalente} = \frac{3,2 \times 9}{2} = 14,4 \text{ kN}$$

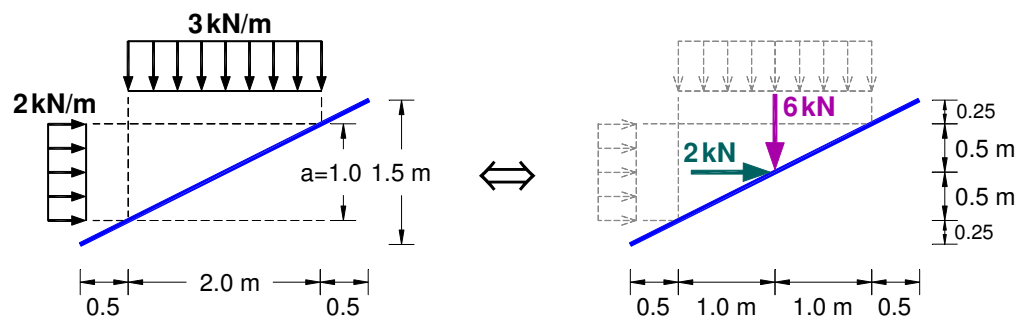
Figura 9



Comprimento da barra = $4,4 \times 2,8 = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{13} \text{ m}$

Força equivalente = $4 \sqrt{13} \text{ kN} = 14,42 \text{ kN} \downarrow$

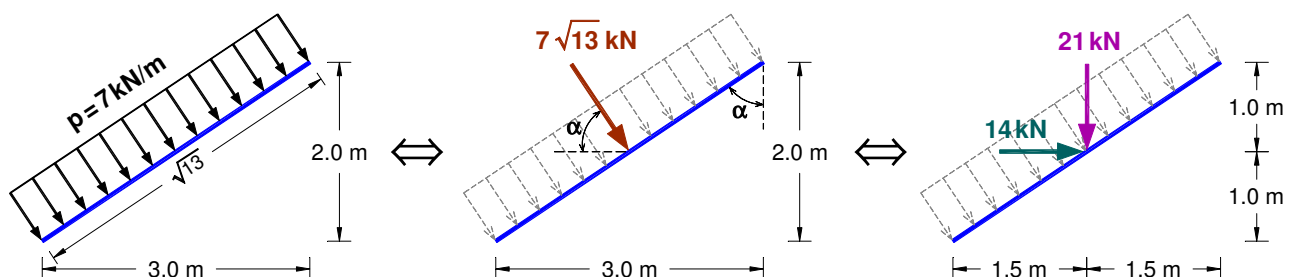
Figura 10



$$\frac{1,5}{3} = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow a = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x = 2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ F_y = 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ kN} \downarrow \end{cases}$$

Figura 11



Força equivalente = $7 \sqrt{13} \text{ kN} \searrow$

$$\alpha = \arctg \frac{3}{2} = 56,31^\circ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = 7 \sqrt{13} \cos \alpha = 14 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ F_y = 7 \sqrt{13} \sin \alpha = 21 \text{ kN} \downarrow \end{cases}$$

EXERCÍCIO 2

Determine as reacções nos apoios das estruturas seguintes.

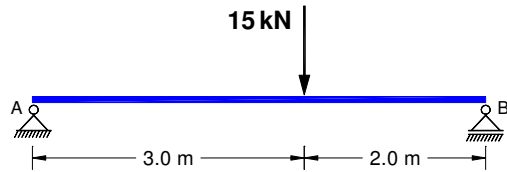


Figura 1

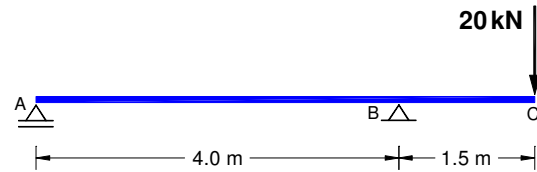


Figura 2

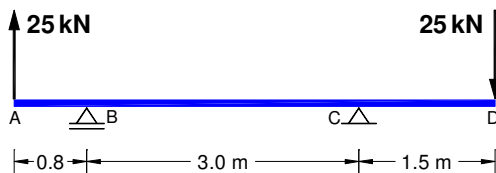


Figura 3

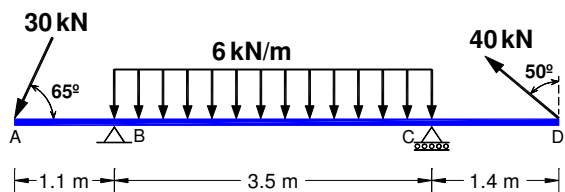


Figura 4

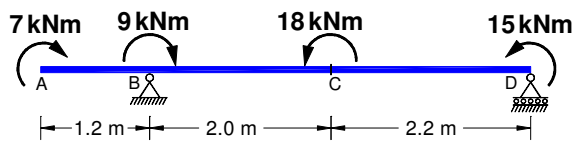


Figura 5

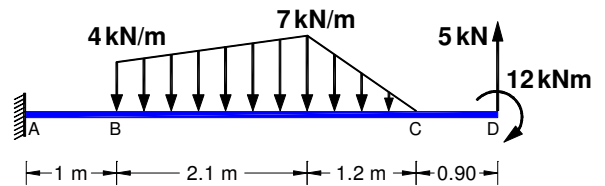
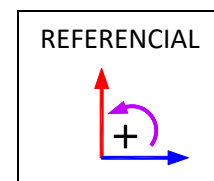
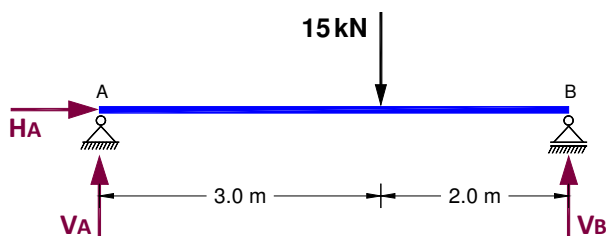


Figura 6

RESOLUÇÃO

Figura 1



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow H_A = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B = 15 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow V_B \times 5 - 15 \times 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A = 6 \text{ kN } \uparrow \\ V_B = 9 \text{ kN } \uparrow \end{cases}$$

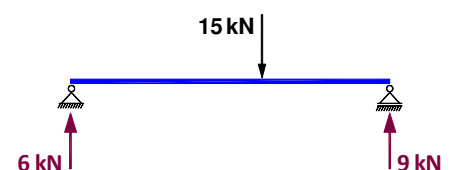
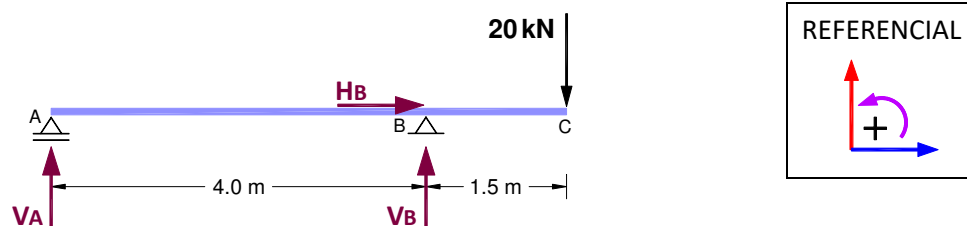


Figura 2



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow H_B = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_A + V_B = 20 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow V_B \times 4 - 20 \times 5,5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A = -7,5 \text{ kN} \downarrow \\ V_B = 27,5 \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

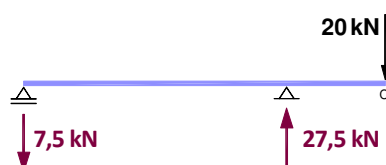
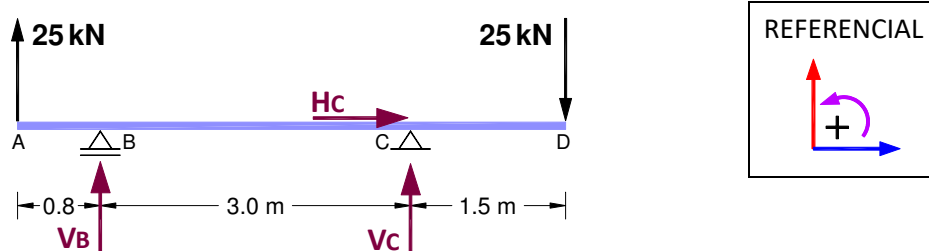


Figura 3



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow H_C = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_B + V_C + 25 - 25 = 0 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow V_C \times 3 - 25 \times 0,8 - 25 \times 4,5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_C = 0 \\ V_B = -\frac{132,5}{3} = -44,17 \text{ kN} \downarrow \\ V_C = \frac{132,5}{3} = 44,17 \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

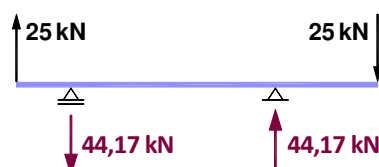


Figura 4

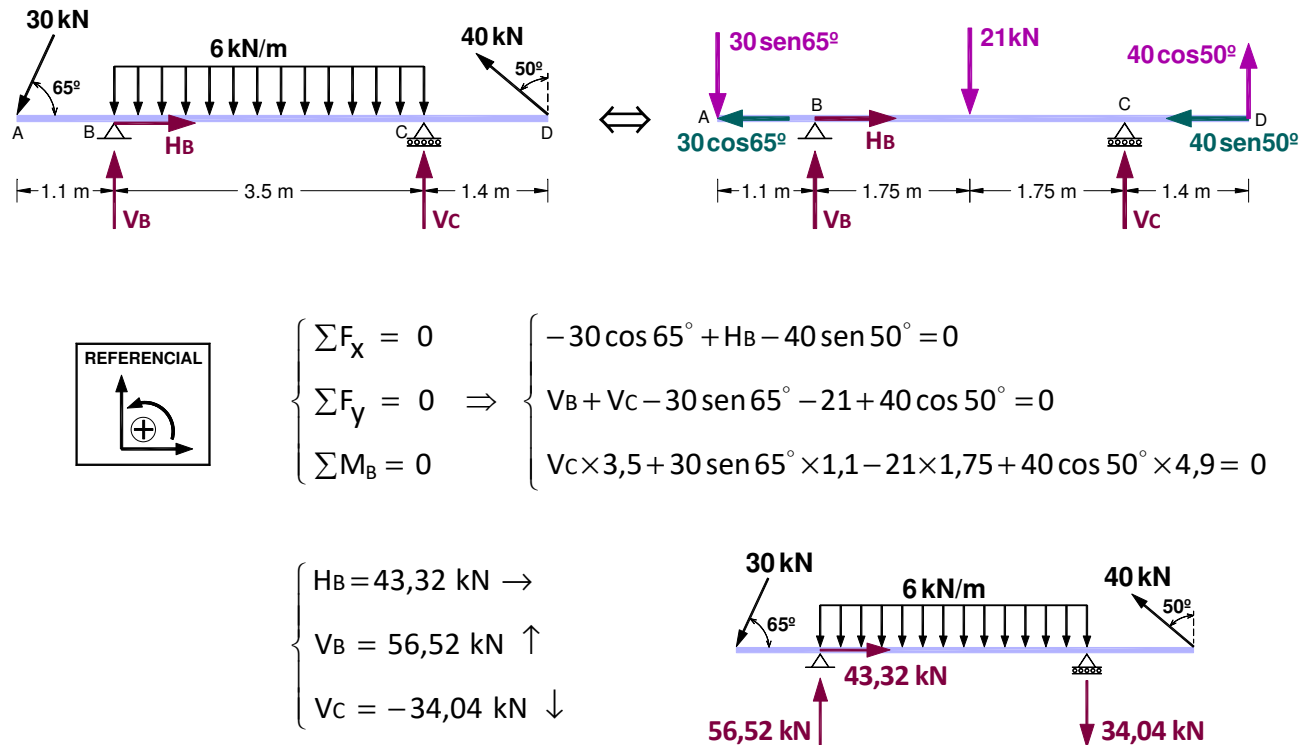


Figura 5

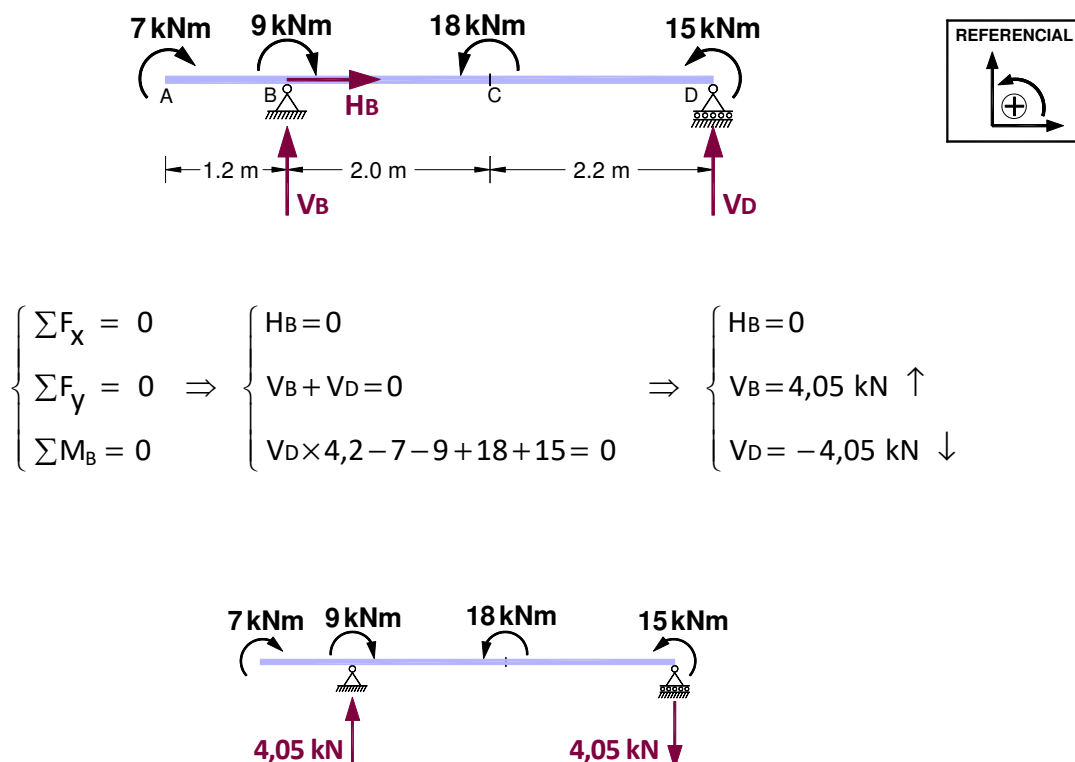
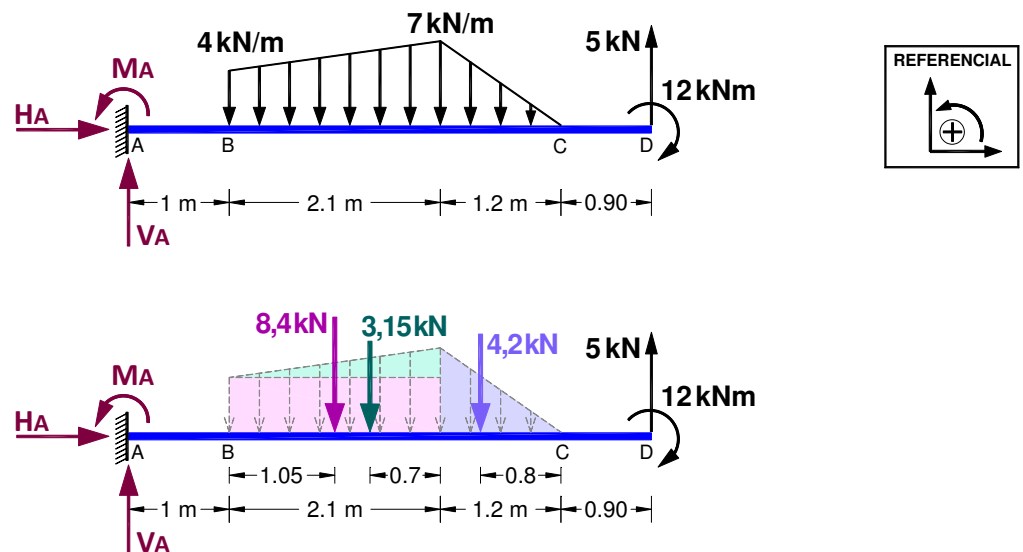


Figura 6



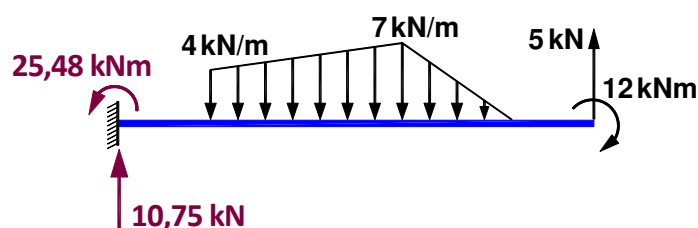
Carga uniforme retangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $4 \times 2,1 = 8,4$ kN

Carga triangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{(7-4) \times 2,1}{2} = 3,15$ kN

Carga triangular $\Rightarrow$ Força equivalente = $\frac{7 \times 1,2}{2} = 4,2$ kN

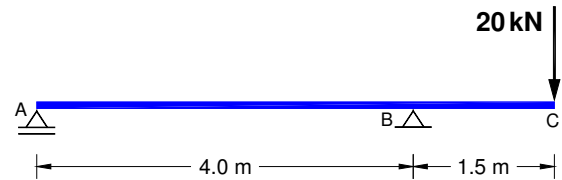
$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A - 8,4 - 3,15 - 4,2 + 5 = 0 \\ M_A - 8,4 \times 2,05 - 3,15 \times (3,1 - 0,7) - 4,2 \times (4,3 - 0,8) + 5 \times 5,2 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_A = 10,75 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ M_A = 25,48 \text{ kNm} \curvearrowright \end{cases}$$

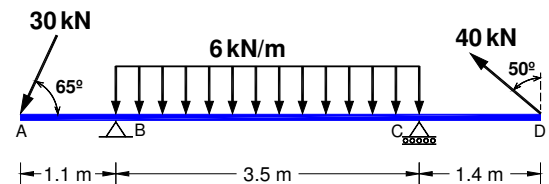


EXERCÍCIO 3

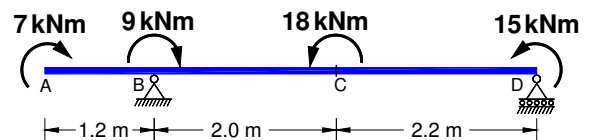
- a) Determine o ponto de aplicação da força vertical de **25 kN** ($\downarrow$), que actuando conjuntamente com a força de 20 kN representada na figura, conduz a uma reacção nula no apoio **A**.



- b) Determine a grandeza e sentido do momento a aplicar em **C**, que actuando conjuntamente com o restante carregamento ilustrado na figura, reduz a reacção vertical em **B** para **30 kN** ($\uparrow$).

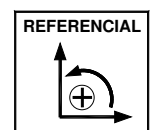
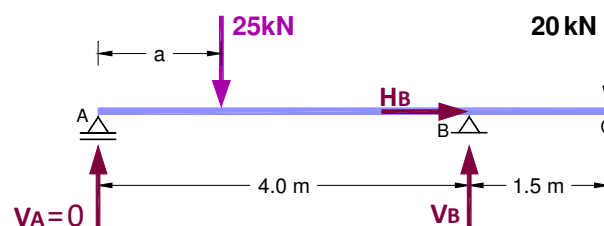


- c) Determine a grandeza e sentido da carga vertical uniformemente distribuída a aplicar no tramo **AB** que actuando conjuntamente com o restante carregamento ilustrado na figura, leva a que a reacção no apoio **B** seja uma força vertical de **22 kN** ($\uparrow$).

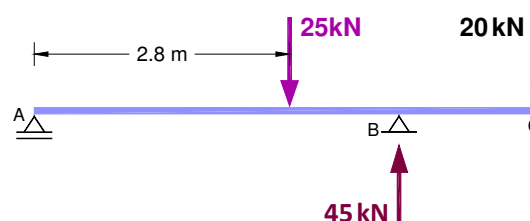


RESOLUÇÃO

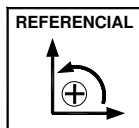
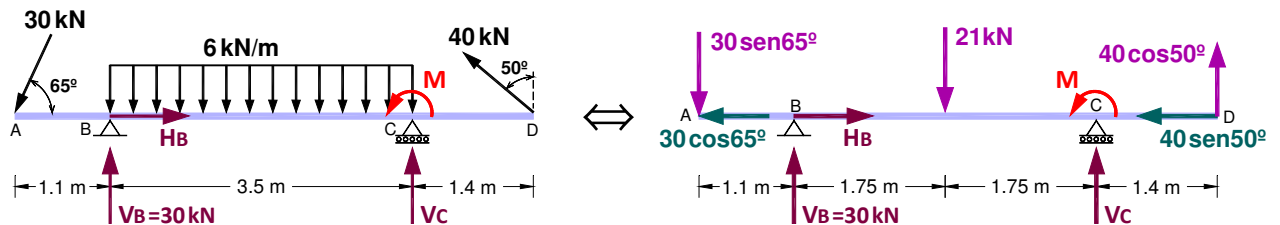
Alínea a)



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_B - 25 - 20 = 0 \\ 25 \times (4 - a) - 20 \times 1,2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 0 \\ V_B = 45 \text{ kN } \uparrow \\ a = 2,8 \text{ m} \end{cases}$$



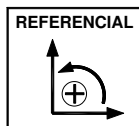
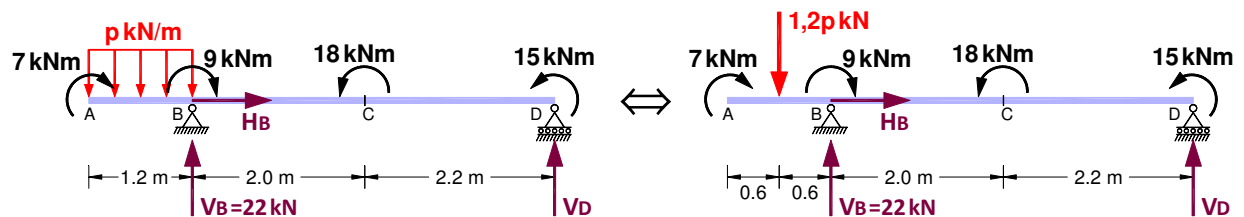
Alínea b)



$$\sum M_C = 0 \Rightarrow -30 \times 3,5 + 30 \sin 65^\circ \times 4,6 + 21 \times 1,75 + 40 \cos 50^\circ \times 1,4 + M = 0$$

$$M = -92,82 \text{ kNm} \Rightarrow M = 92,82 \text{ kNm} \quad \curvearrowright$$

Alínea c)

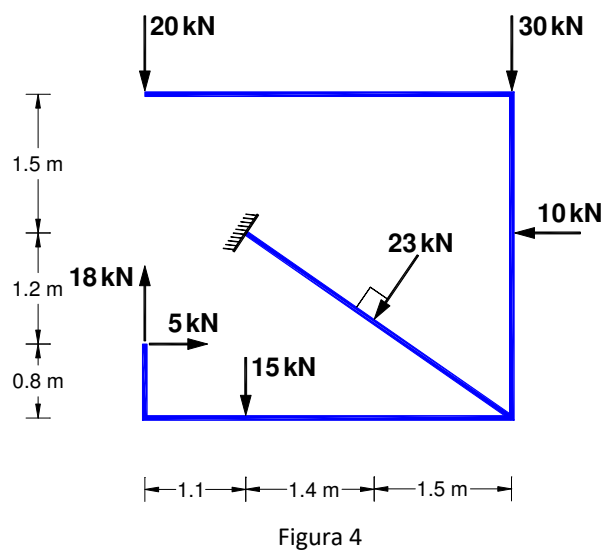
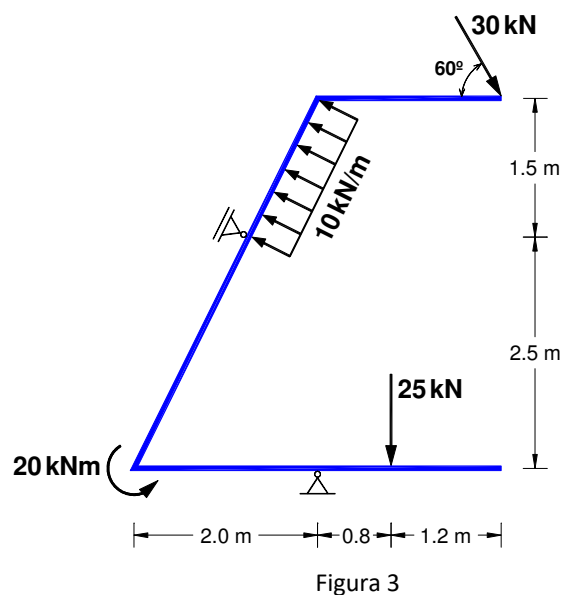
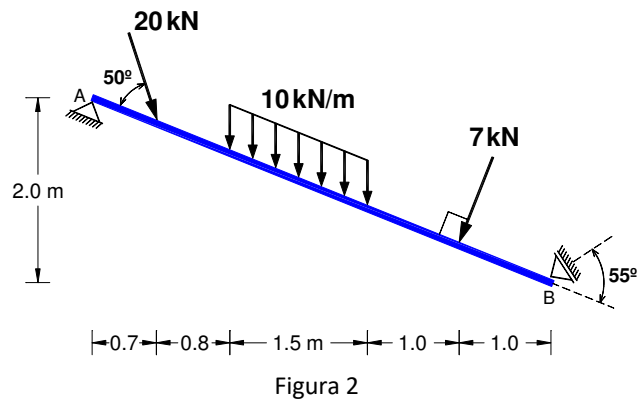
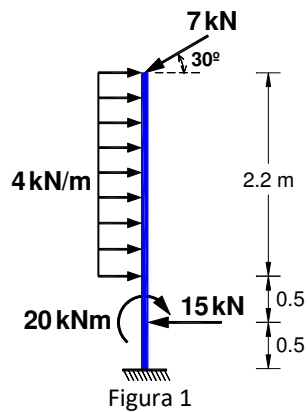


$$\sum M_D = 0 \Rightarrow -7 - 9 + 18 + 15 - 22 \times 4,2 + 1,2p \times 4,8 = 0$$

$$p = 13,09 \text{ kN/m} \quad \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$

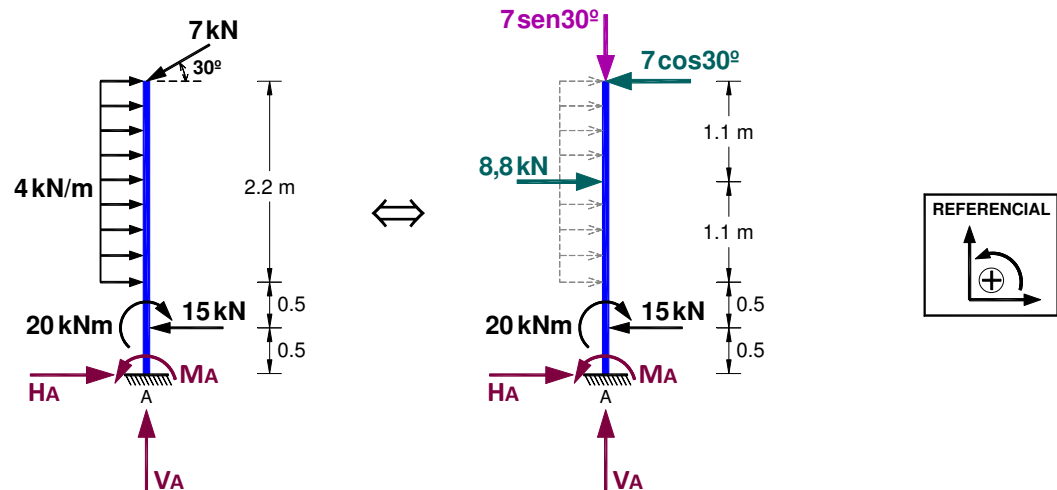
EXERCÍCIO 4

Determine as reacções nos apoios das estruturas seguintes.



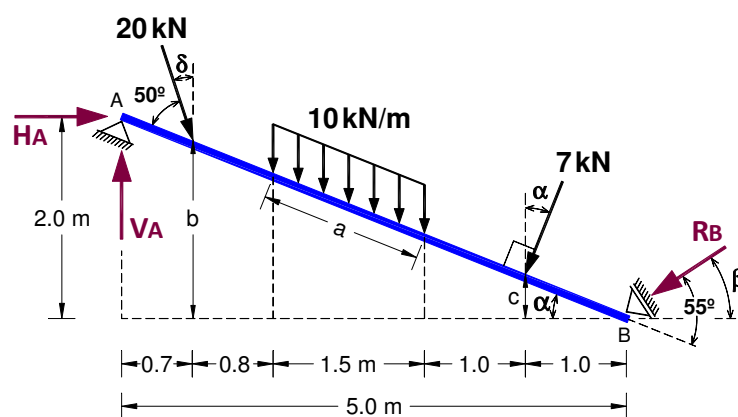
RESOLUÇÃO

Figura 1



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A - 15 + 8,8 - 7 \cos 30^\circ = 0 \\ V_A - 7 \sin 30^\circ = 0 \\ M_A - 20 + 15 \times 0,5 - 8,8 \times 2,1 + 7 \cos 30^\circ \times 3,2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A = 12,26 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ V_A = 3,5 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ M_A = 11,58 \text{ kNm} \curvearrowright \end{cases}$$

Figura 2



$$\alpha = \arctg \frac{2}{5} = 21,801^\circ$$

$$\beta = 55^\circ - \alpha = 33,199^\circ$$

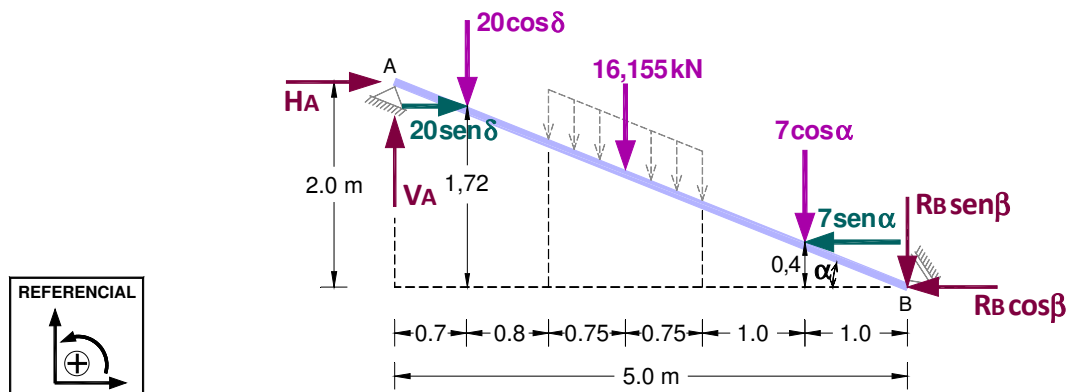
$$\delta = 90^\circ - \alpha - 50^\circ = 18,199^\circ$$

$$a = \frac{1,5}{\cos \alpha} = \sqrt{2,61} = 1,6155 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Força equivalente} = 10 \times 1,6155 = 16,155 \text{ kN}$$

$$b = 4,3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 1,72 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 1 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0,40 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_A = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A + 20 \sin 18,199^\circ - 7 \sin 21,801^\circ - R_B \cos 33,199^\circ = 0 \\ V_A - 20 \cos 18,199^\circ - 16,155 - 7 \cos 21,801^\circ - R_B \sin 33,199^\circ = 0 \\ 20 \sin 18,199^\circ \times (2 - 1,72) - 20 \cos 18,199^\circ \times 0,7 - 16,155 \times 2,25 - 7 \cos 21,801^\circ \times 4 + \\ - 7 \sin 21,801^\circ \times (2 - 0,4) - R_B \sin 33,199^\circ \times 5 - R_B \cos 33,199^\circ \times 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = -18,453 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ V_A = 31,965 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ R_B = -17,695 \text{ kN} \nearrow \end{cases}$$

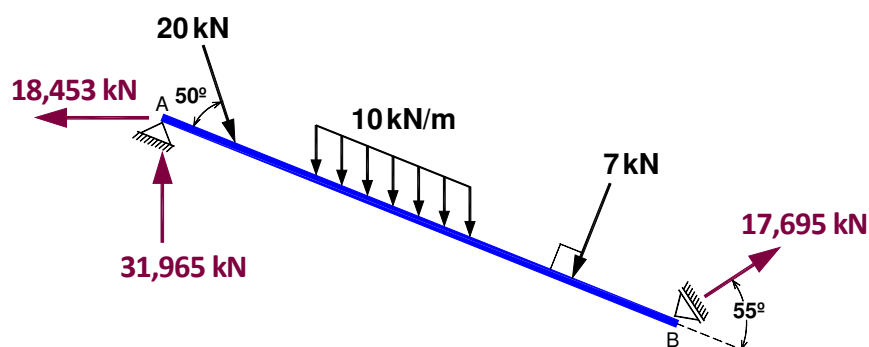
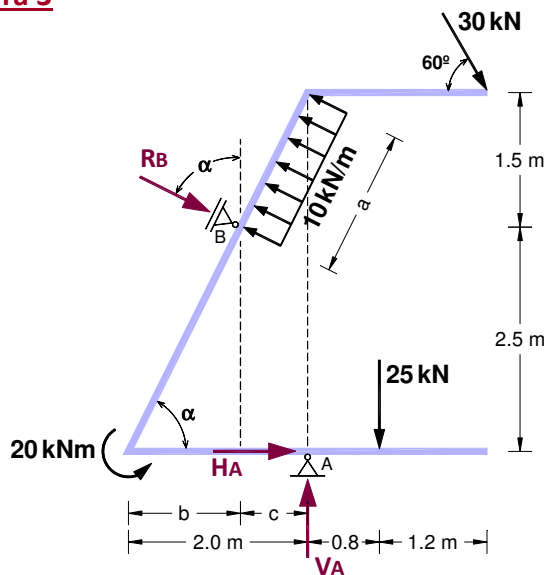


Figura 3



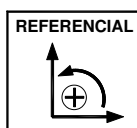
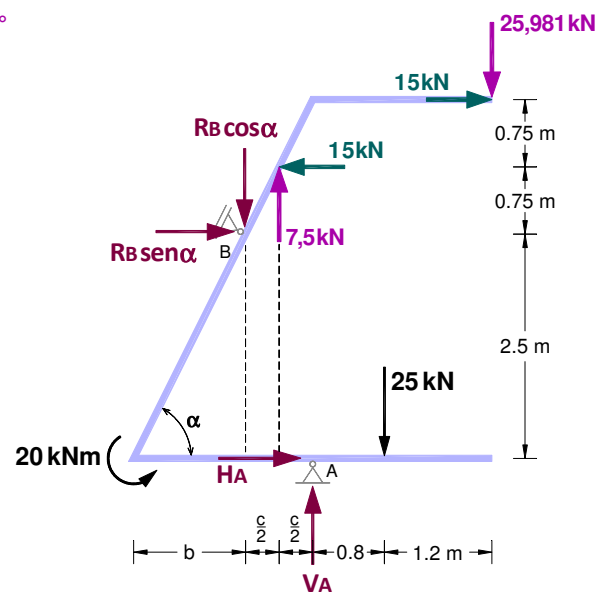
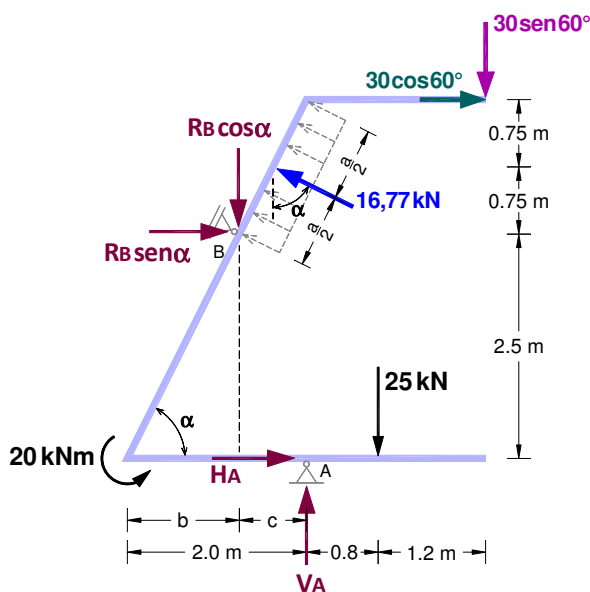
$$\alpha = \arctg \frac{4}{2} = 63,435^\circ$$

$$a = \frac{1,5}{\sin \alpha} = 1,677 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Força equivalente} = 10 \times 1,677 = 16,77 \text{ kN}$$

$$b = \frac{2,5}{\tg \alpha} = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

$$c = \frac{1,5}{\tg \alpha} = 0,75 \text{ m}$$



$$\text{Força equivalente} = 10 \times a = 16,77 \text{ kN} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_x = 16,77 \sin \alpha = 15 \text{ kN} \leftarrow \\ F_y = 16,77 \cos \alpha = 7,5 \text{ kN} \uparrow \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_B = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_A + R_B \sin 63,435^\circ - 15 + 15 = 0 \\ V_A - R_B \cos 63,435^\circ - 25 + 7,5 - 25,981 = 0 \\ 20 + H_A \times 2,5 + V_A \times 0,75 - 25 \times 1,55 + 16,77 \times \frac{1,677}{2} - 15 \times 1,5 - 25,981 \times 2,75 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H_A = 31,07 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ V_A = 27,95 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ R_B = -34,74 \text{ kN} \nwarrow \end{cases}$$

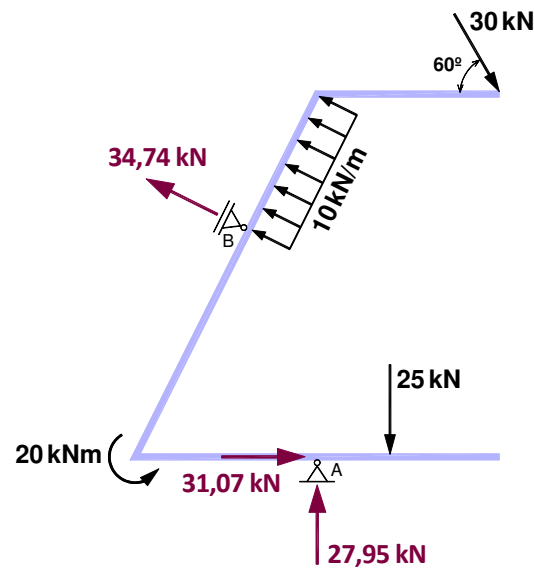
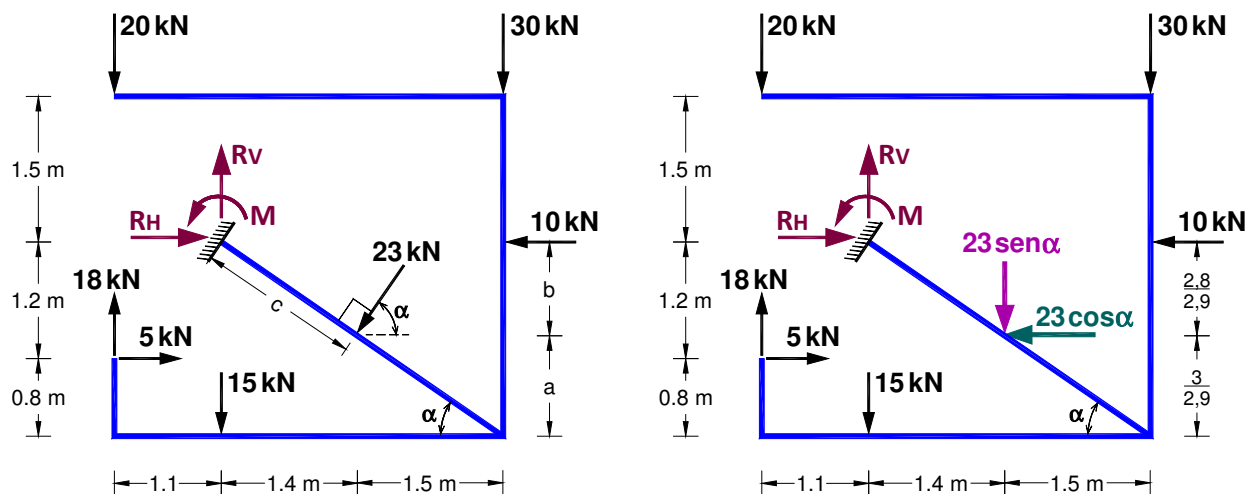


Figura 4

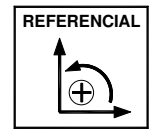


$$\alpha = \arctg \frac{2}{2,9} = 34,592^\circ$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2,9} = 1,034 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 2 - a = \frac{2,8}{2,9} = 0,966 \text{ m}$$

$$c = \frac{1,4}{\cos \alpha} = 1,701 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sum F_x = 0 \\ \sum F_y = 0 \\ \sum M_{\text{apoio}} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_H + 5 - 23 \sin 34,592^\circ - 10 = 0 \\ R_V + 18 - 15 - 23 \cos 34,592^\circ - 30 - 20 = 0 \\ M - 23 \times \frac{1,4}{\cos 34,592^\circ} - 18 \times 1,1 + 5 \times 1,2 + 20 \times 1,1 - 30 \times 2,9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} R_H = 18,06 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \\ R_V = 65,93 \text{ kN} \uparrow \\ M = 117,92 \text{ kNm} \curvearrowright \end{cases}$$

